THE ELECTION.

THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

The result of the recent State election is now a fixed fact. The democratic State ticket will have a majority of ever 10,000. The State government on the 1st of next January will therefore stand as follows:—

BTATE OFFICERS, Governos, John A. King Republican. Lieutenant Governor Henry R. Sheiden A. Republican. Becretary of State Gideon J. Tucker Republican. Becretary of State Gideon J. Tucker Republican. Sandford E. Churchy Bemocrat. Attorney General Lyman Tremaine Democrat. Treasurer Isaac V. Vanderpeol Democrat. Canal Commissioner John M. Jaycox Democrat. State Engineer Van R. Richmond Democrat. State Prison Inspector W. C. Rhodee Democrat.
CANAL BOARD. Lieutenant Governor H. R. Shelden Republican. Secretary of State. G. J. Tucker Democrat. Compiroiler. S. E. Church Democrat. Treasurer I. V. Vandepool Democrat. Attorney General Lyman Tremain Democrat. State Hing. and Surv'r. V. R. Richmond Democrat. Canal Commissioner J. M. Jaycox Democrat. "C. H. Sherrill Republican. "S. S. Whallen K. N. Democrats. 6 Republicans.

The democrats will have a clear working majority in reform measures for which they have contended, and to stop the various leaks through which the public money

STATE JUDICIARY. The Judiciary of the State of New York is arranged as

THE COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF IMPRACHMENTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

It is composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. THE COURT OF APPEALS

Consists of eight Judges; four are elected on a general ticket, and serve eight years, and four are selected from Justices of the Supreme Court, having the shortest time to serve. This is a high court of appeals and chancery, and It has the power to hear causes from the lower courts, to as the power to hear causes from the lower courts, to set aside their proceedings, to revise their decisions and to order new trials. The Judge of the four chosen at large having the shortest term to serve sits as Chief Justico. Eix Judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year after it is argued. Four terms are held each year at Albany, and there should be one term every two years in each judicial district. Each Judge has a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

This court is composed of the following named Judges:—
Name. Politics. Term Emp's.
Alexander S. Johnson democrat Dec. 31, 1859
George F. Comstock K. Nothing 1861
Triangle Control of the Control of t
Hiram Deniodemocrat1865
James S. Roosevelt, Supreme democrat 1869
Ira Harris, Court republican 1859
Daniel Pratt, Indica democrat 1869
Theron R. Strong, June 1859
Democrats 6
Republican 1
Know Nothing 1
Clerk, B. F. Harwood, of Livingston; Deputy, Russell
Hicks, of Albany; State Reporter, Francis Kernan.
The Judges of the Court of Appeals from the Supreme
Bench are taken this year from the even numbered dis-
tricts. Their terms all expire in 1859.
The new Court of Appeals will organize at Albany on
the 2d of January

THE SUPREME COURT. Having general jurisdiction in law and equity. The divided into eight Judicial districts, each having Sour Justices. They serve for eight years, (salary \$2,500,)

	but are so classified that one in each district	goo	a ou
	every two years; consequently the people electe new Justices at the last election, four of which	t tw	re to
	fill vacancies. The Bench now stands thus:-		
	FIRST DISTRICT.		
	Term Expires December 31.		
	James S. Rosevelt Democrat	***	185
	Henry E. Davies Know Nothing	***	186
	Thomas W. Clarke		186
	Josiah Sutherland Democrat		186
	Daniel P. Ingraham Democrat		186
	SECOND DESTRICT.		
•	John A. Lott Democrat		-
	Selah B. Strong Democrat	***	185
	William Rockwell Republican		
	James Emott Republican	***	186
	John W. Brown Democrat	***	186
	THIRD DISTRICT.		
	Ira Harris Republican	***	186
	William B Wright Republican	***	186
	George Gould Know Nothing		186
	Henry Hogeboon Republican	***	186
	POURTH PISTERCY.		-DUVA
	Cornelius L. Allen Democrat		185
	Amaziah B. James Pemocrat		186
	Enoch H. Rosenkrans Know Nothing		186
	Alongo C. Paige Democrat	***	186
	IDIO DURBET.		
	Daniel Pratt Democrat		185
	William J. Bacon Republican	***	186
	William F. Allen Know Nothing		186
	Joseph Mulien Republican	***	186
	SIXTH DISTRICT.		
	Hiram Gray Democrat	***	185
	Charles Mason Democrat		186
	Ransom Balcour Republican	***	186
	William W. Campbell Republican		186
	SEVESTII DESTRICT.		920
	Theron R. Strong Democrat	***	185
	Henry Welles Republican		186
	E. Darwin Smith Know Nothing		
	Thomas A. Johnson Republican		186
	исли рытист.		222
	Martin Grover Republican		185
	Benjamin F. Greene Republican		186
	Richard P. Marvin Anow Nothing		
	Noah Davis, Jr Republican		186

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WITH DATE
OF APPOINTMENT.
The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State
and Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio.
1825—January 12. John Greig
1826-January 26. Gulian C. Verplanck New York.
1829-March 31. Gerrit Y. Landing Albany.
1829-March 31. John K. Paige Gilbon.
1883-March 23. Erastus Corning Albany.
1833-April 4. Prosper M. Wetmore New York.
1834-April 17. John L. Graham New York.
1835-April 8. John McLean Salem.
1842-Febr'y 1. Gideon Hawley Albany.
1842-March 25. David Buel
1644-May 4. James S. Wadsworth Geneseo.
1844-May 4. John V. L. Prayn Albany.
1846 Febr'y 2. Robert Campbell Bath.
1846-May 6. Samuel Luckey Rochester.
1847-Sept. 22. Robert G. Rankin Astoria.
1649 Febr'y 6. Philip S. Van Rensselaer. New York.
1861-March 18. John N. Campbell Albany.
1866-March 21. Erastus C. Benedict New York.
OFFICIOR.
Garrit Y. Iansing
John Greig Vice Chancellor

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Samuel R. Woolworth.....Secretary.

FE	NATE.
Democrats in roman, repub	licans in italic, Know N
in ema	Il capitals.
Dist. New Senate.	Old Senate.
1. Joshua B Smith.	James Ryder.
2. Samuel Sloan.	Oprus P. Smith.
3. Francis B. Spinola.	Daniel E. Sickles.
4. John C. Mather.	JOSEPH H. PETTY.
6. Smith Ely, Jr.	Mark Spencer.
6. Richard Schell.	ERASTUS BROOKS.
7. John Doherty.	JOHN W. FERDON.
8. Benj. Brandreth.	William Kelly.
9. OHMERIB. WHENLER.	Edward H. Madden.
O. Oches H. Warness. 10. Geer W. Pratt. 11. W. G. Mandeville.	GRORGE S. NICHOLA.
Tl. W. G. Mandeville.	J. W. HAROURT.
J. J. D. Willard.	A MOR BRIDGE.
J. J. D. Willard.	JUSTIN A. SMITH.
M., Ed. J. Burbane.	WILLIAM HOTCHKISS.
15. Geo. G. Scott.	Zenas Clark.
16. Jesse Gay.	Fredk. P. Billinger.
17. W. A. Wheeler.	Joseph H. Ramsey.
18. J. A. Willard.	ADDISON M. SMITH.
19. Alrick Hubbell.	Faton J. Richardson.
20. Addison H. Laffin.	M. Lindsey Lee.
21. Chency Amer.	Gardiner Towne.
22. James Novon.	James Novem.
28. John J. Forte.	Geo. W. Bradford.
24, Lyman Truman.	Samuel C. Cuyler.
25 A. B. Williams.	James Huntington.
26. Truman Boardman.	JOHN K. HALM.
27 Alex. S. Diven.	John E. Patterson.
28. J. E. Paterson.	Alonso S. Upham.
29 Horatio J Stow, Ind.	SIDNEY SWEET.
30. John B. Haisted.	John B. Haistead. James Wadsworth.
31. James Wadsworth.	
82. John P. Darling.	John P. Darling.
BECAP	ITULATION.
	New Senate. Gld
Dameste	15

as independent, was nominated and elected by a fusion of the republicans and Know Nothings in the Twenty-ninth district, who were opposed to Senator Upham. When the was called and Mr. Stow received the nomination and has THE ALBANY PAPERS ON THE ELECTION. ALBANY, Nov. 6, 1857.

The Atlas and Argus to night figures the democra majorities at 52,527, and the republican majorities 39,392
—democratic majority, 13,135. They claim fouriern democratic Senators, putting Burhaus, democrat, down elected in the Delaware district, and make the House stand

Old Assembly

Albart.
Richard Kinney.
Adam Van Allen.
John Evers.
Franklin Townsend.

Bnos Puffer.

CATTABAUGUS.

Alangon Ring.

Rufus Crowley

CHAUTAUQUE.

H. A. Pridergast.

Isaac George.

CORTLANIT.

Joseph Atmaler.

CHEMUNG. Wm. 7. Hastings.

John K. Ketchum.

Avg. J. Turany. Geo. D. W. Clinton. Horace Boise. S. Corey Adams.

Ralph A Loveland.

NR. David Whiting. Hesekiah Baldwin

John H. Wooster. H. Lewis.

Calvin Littlefield.
C. P. Granger.
A. W. Peck.

Lucien Clarke.

rion.

Jeremiah S. Baker.

John T. Lacy.

Robert Staples.

MRRY. Matthew O. Davis Hesekiak Baker.

Heakidah Baker.
YORK.
Daniel Meehan.
Thomas Kivlin.
Andrew Sheehan.
John J. Raiety.
Nathaniel Roe
HENRY J. INVING.
Thos. Charlock.
Erastus W. GloverJames S. Sluyter.
James J. Reley.
Mich. W. Mooney.
J. B. Varnum, Jr.
R. B. Bradford.
Arthur Woods.
S. T. Roberts.

NIAGARA. Eliska Clapp. John Gould. Samuel A. Foot. Z. Paul.

QUEENS. e. David R. F. Jones.

M. Mercereau.

Geo. C. Scott. Samuel J. Mott. Benson Owen.

SCHOHARIE.
Tobias Buck.
W. H. Crowe,

DAVID B. LUCKET.

EDWIN ROSE.
A. G. Thompson.

S. O. TRAIRMET.
SCHENECTADY.
Mich. Barhydt.
ST. LAWRENCE.
Emory W. Albott.
Honj. Spuire.
E. P. Brooks.

David Reet.

A. F. Dickenson. E. G. Sutherland.

WATER.
Thos. Johnson.
Joseph Peacock.
WARRIES.
David Summerville, Jr.

NECAPITULATION.
New Assembly. Old Assembly.

WYOMING.
Cyrli Rawson.
YATES.
A. V. Harpending.

MILITARY STAFF OF THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.
Frederick Townsend, Albany, Adjutant General—Salary

ral—\$700.
Clarence A. Seward, New York, Judge Advocate General—\$150.
Robert L. Johnson, Albany, Paymaster General.
James L. Mitchell, Albany, Quartermaster General.
Samuel O. Vanderpool, Surgeon General.
Robert Le Roy, New York, Aid-de-Camp.
Hale Kingsley, Albany, Aid-de-Camp.

R. B. Vanvalkenburg Geo. 7. Spencer. S. O. Thatcher.

ROCKLAND.

James Westervelt.

Darius Allen, E. S. Strasgutt. Volney Richmond.

RENSERLAND.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Patrick McFarland.

James J. Owens. T. M. Pomeroy. Hiram Tift.

1. DWIGHT BACHKILER.
2. George Wolford.
3. C. W. Armstrong.
4. CHABLES H. ADAMS.

1. Thos. S. Palmer.

1. N. Bouton.

1. .Z. C. Platt.

1..John Haggerty.

1...John Townsend. 2...Frederick Griffi

1.. A. B. Waldo.

1. . A. Andrews.

1. . Wesley Gleason.

1.. F. D. Kingman.

1..D. B. Armstrong.

1.. Wm. Coppernoll. 2.. Harris Lewis.

1. John A. Voorhees, 2. Moses S. Beach, 3. H. B. Duryea, 4. David M. Chauncey, 5. John A. Dayton, 6. John Hanford, 7. G. W. Bleecker,

1. Lester M. Chase.

1. J. I. Smith.
2. Michael Fitzgerald.
3. Richard Winne.
4. J. J. Seeley.
5. A. J. Delaney.
6. G. A. Jeremiah
7. Philip W. Engs.
8. James H. Lynch.
9. Thomas Jones Jr.
10. J. W. Chanler.
11. Noah A. Childs.
12. William Gage.
13. D. I. Chatfield.
14. D. J. Crane.
15. Ed. A. Moore.
16. George Weir.
17. Garret Dyckman.

1. S. W. Fullerton. 2. W. AVERY.

1. . A. Huckinson.

1. W. J. Shea.

1. W. J. Wyant.

1. A. Woodworth.

1...J. H. Salisbury.

1. Henry Fish.

1. E. A. Clarke.

1. Harlote Goddard. 2. Wm. Briggt. 3. W. H. Wallace.

1. Edward S. Estay.

1. W. P. Raymond 1. H. Van Aiken. 2. Inaac Brener. 3. N. W. Watson.

1. F. H. Walker. 2. Ralph Richards.

1.. A. B. Tappan. 2.. E. G. Sutherland. 3., W. P. Moody.

1. H. Roberts.

1. Cyril Rawson.

1. H. Baker.

not alter the result in the State from the neighborhood of 10,000 democratic majority. Wheeler, American, is elected to the Senate from the Ninth district, instead of Tuthill. The Journal figures for the Senate 16 straight republicans, claiming Hathaway in the Fourteenth and the democrats-13 democrats, 2 Americans and 1 independent. They now claim 67 republicans, including nine Americans, to 61 democrats, in the Assembly.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 6.]
There appears to be no longer a doubt that the demoeratic State officers are elected by a majority of several
thousand. According to returns to-day the Senate is republican by one or two majority, but there are two doubtful dis-tricts yet to be heard from, which may leave them in a minority. minority.

In the Assembly neither party, so far, is proved to have a preponderance.

THE POLITICIANS PREPARING FOR THE CHARTER

THE POLITICIANS PREPARING FOR THE CHARTER ELECTION—WEO IS TO BE THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR—THE OPPICERS TO BE ELECTED—REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under the provisions of the new city charter, the election for city officers will take place the first Tuesday in December, and already the politicians are actively at work in canvassing the merits of candidates for the various offices to be filled. Last night the republicans held a primary election in their respective ward headquarters to choose delegates to the Mayoralty, Judicial and Ward Conventions. All passed off very quietly, and the party leaders had matters pretty much their own way. As this December election is somewhat of a novelty,

chosen:—

A Mayor is to be chosen in place of Fernando Wood, whom the new charter engineers out of office at the close of this year. Mr. Wood has obtained the re-nomination for Mayor at the hands of the democratic party; but as yet the opposition have not agreed upon a candidate, and the Know Nothing and republican leaders are hard at work endeavoring to unite upon some one popular man to compete with the present occupant of the Mayor's chair. The opposition are convinced that a republican or Know Nothing stands but very little chance with Mr. Wood in the canvass, and they have been trying hard to induce some popular democrat to accept the opposition nomination, with what success is not as yet known. The Know Nothing Mayoralty Convention will meet on the 9th inst., and the Republican Convention on the 11th, at which time it will become known who the opposition candidate is to be. The following persons have been named as the pro-

be. The following persons have been named as the pro- bable recipients of this nomination:—
William F. Havemeyer,
James E. Cooley
Robert J. Dillon
Judge Michael Ulshoeffer
Andrew H. Mickle
Peter Cooper
James R. WhitingDemocrat
Alexander W. Bradford
George W. MortonKnow Nothing
John A. KennedyRepublican
Anthony J. Bleecker
Robert T. Haws
Isaac O. Barker Know Nothing
Wm. C. TuckerKnow Nothing
A number of other republicans and Know Nothings are

A number of other republicans and Know Nothings are mentioned, but the nomination has been sent begging to the democrats mentioned above, and they undoubtedly will have the preference should they accept. There are two difficulties in the way of these gentlemen. One is that whoever accepts the nomination is expected to pay \$10,000 for election expenses, and the other is the exceedingly slim chance of the opposition candidate for election.

A new Board of Aldermen is also to be elected in Dedember. This Board will consist of seventeen members. The Aldermen elected from wards having an odd num-vical designation will serve one year, and those from the even wards for two years.

A new Board of Councilmen will also be chosen, but in a very different manner from the way it has been done heretofore. The old board of sixty members is abolished, and in their place a body of twenty-four members will be chosen. Six will be elected in each Senatorial district on a general ticket. They are to serve for one year.

A new Board of Supervisors will also be chosen. It is to consist of twelve members, six of whom will be detendent and six opposition. Each party nominates six persons, who are to be voted for on a general ticket. The six having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected by the County Canvasers, and the six having the next highest vote are to be appointed by the Mayor before the lat of January following. Neither the Mayor must approve the appropriations made by the Supervisors before their disbursement becomes legal. A majority of the Board may, however, pass appropriations over the Mayor's veto.

Two Governors of the Alms House are also to be elected in the same manner as heretofore.

Police Magistrates, six in number, and Civil Justices, of

-Meeting of the Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company, whose suspension was reported in House, with closed doors, yesterday afternoon. The atparior was crowded. Soon after the hour appointed for the meeting, (3) o'clock,) it was moved and seconded

the meeting, (3% o'clock.) it was moved and seconded that Charles M. Fry, Esq., preside, which was carried with acclamation. F. H. Palmer was appointed Secretary.

The first business in order was the reading of the report of the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company by Mr. Briggs, which, we are informed, stated that the original cost of the real estate of the company was \$570,000, against which bonds were issued to the amount of \$207,000. The stock of raw material now in process of manufacture was said to be \$327,000, and the debta due the company by grocers \$50,000. The liabilities in bills payable, it is said, is \$723,000, and that the trustees have loaned the company \$91,000. A motion to the effect that the trustees make a proposal of some kind to the creditors, was amended by Mr. Skiddy moving the appointment of a committee to consult with the trustees and investigate the affairs of the company, which resolution was adopted. The committee consists of Messrs. Lees, Youngs, Renault, Solomon Van Ostrand and Palmer.

The meeting then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.
CHARGED WITH FORGING HIS WIFE'S SIGNATURE TO
A DEED—AN INTERESTING CASE.

John B. Holmes was arrested yesterday on a bench
warrant issued by Judge Russell, of the Court of General
Sessions, where he stands indicted for forgery in the first degree, in having, as it is alleged, forged the signature of his wife to a mortgage, and conveying a large quantity of land, situated in the neighborhood of Albany, to one Jas. P. Nagle. The deed in question purported to be a joint Ind., situated in the heighborhood of Aroany, to one asset. P. Nagle. The deed in question purported to be a joint one, signed by the prisoner and his wife, Ada Holmes. The signature of the accused was genuine, but the signature of Mrs. Holmes is declared to have been a wilful and corrupt forgery. The principal witness against the accused is a young woman named Emma Duck, who went before the Grand Jury and stated, under oath, that at the request of Holmes she personated his wife, and signed her name to the document in question as "Ada Holmes." Upon this evidence, strengthened by other circumstances, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against the defendant for forgery in the first degree. The indictsment was brought into court at one o'clock holmes was locked up in the Tombs. The defendant in this case has been in a sea of trouble for the last three o'clock Holmes was locked up in the Tombs. The defendant in this case has been in a sea of trouble for the last three years. He commenced his career by killing officer Gourley, of the First ward police, on the night previous to the State election in 1854. Since then he has been continually flower the public in various characters, but, strange to say, he has always managed to get clear. Whether his usual good fortune will attend him in this instance or not is a matter of uncertainty. The prisoner is a surveyor by profession, and was long employed by Anthony J. Rieceker, the auctioneer, who has been a firm friend to him throughout all his difficulties.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING OF WORKINGHEN.

dings at Tompkins Square, Merchants Exchange, and at the City Hall Park-What the Workingmen Want-Interference of the Police—Interview with Mayor Wood

Resolutions Recommending Landlords to
be Gracious Towards their Tenants, &c.

A third demonstration of workingmen out of employ is in this city took place in Tompkins square early yesterday, morning. About nine o'clock several thousand people, of various nationalities and professions, had congregated cussing their several grievances, and the probabilities and improbabilities of their obtaining work, and nar rating to each other the sufferings of themselves and families. Conspicuous among the crowd was a small ban-ner of white muslin, stretched on a square frame, and containing in large block letters the following inscrip-

WE WANT WORK.

THE SPEECHES. blacksmith, and one of the leaders in the movement, when Mr. John H. Boull was introduced, who proceeded to speak at some length with reference to the condition of the workingmen, especially of this city, who are at the present time without work or means. During his remarks he said that the members of Congress, of Assembly or city or State officers, or, in fact, any person who stole the public or other property on an extensive scale would not be prosecuted for these, where, on the other hand, let the poor man or

property on an extensive scale would not be prosecuted for the a wide, on the other hand, let the poor man or humble private citisen take the articles which are essentially necessary for the manutenance of himself and family from starvation, be the value ever so small, without first paying therefor by the honest sweat of his brow and he would be arrested, tried and imprisoned, or otherwise severely punished. While the heads of government acknowledge by their every act that thieving is the order of the day, should they, the working men, collectively or individually, take a loaf of bread they would be punished as common felons. It had heretofore been the rich against the poor, but the time has come when it shall be the poor against the rich. No other resource was now left them but to go to the rich and tell them that they, the working men, must and should have all they wanted (Cheers.) When once the people put their shoulders to the wheel the ball was easily started in motion, and they must not let it stop till the grievances of the people were alleviated. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bowisse was the next speaker. He spoke substantially as follows:—We will go to the quarters where our destiny lies to-day. We shall abide by the laws of our country. We want work, and that is all we require. We want the capitalists of Wall street, who have their money buried in their vaults, to come forward and cash the notes of men who would give us employment if they could obtain the meacy to do so with. We never have dreamed, since the commencement of the hard times, that the Central Park Commissioners would go on with their work until it was too late to afford us the relief we at present rooten potatoes—we want money, and that we shall have. The present prospect of affairs and our condition is a disgrace to this republican country, and should not be suffered to exist a day by those who have the power to alter them, and supply the thousands of hungry men, women and children in this city with sufficient work to enable them to keep from starvati

leans 0. Berker. Know Nothing Wm. C. Tucker. Know Nothing Wm. C. Tucker. Know Nothing are mentioned, but the nomination has been sent begging to the democrats mentioned above, and they undoubtedly will have the preference should they accept. There are two difficulties in the way of these gentlemen. One is that wheever accepts the nomination is expected to pay \$10,000 for election expenses; and the other is the exceedingly sim chance of the opposition candidate for election. A new Board of Aldermen is also to be elected in Dedember. This Board will consist of seventeen members. The Aldermen elected from wards having an oda naturatical designation will serve one year, and those from the even wards for two years.

A new Board of Councilmen will also be chosen, but it is twy different manner from the way it has been done heretofore. The old board of sixty members is abolished, and in their place a body of twenty-four members will be chosen. Six will be elected in each Senatorial district on a general ticket. They are to serve for one year.

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and above all things, to violate no law, as it was important for them to await calmily and patiently the decision of the Common Council; for if they should commence to violate the law at this time, just so sure as they did attempt so to do the storekeepers and others would shoot them down.

Vork—We'll go to the stores then and demand aid.

Mr. Swri—If you but observe and not violate the law, we may yet receive aid, but if you resort to violence you may hold the city in your possession for a few hours, but in the end you will be shot down and scattered as chaff by the officers of the law, aided by citizens, storekeepers and capitaliste.

in the end you will be shot down and scattered as chan by the officers of the law, aided by citizons, storekeepers and capitalists.

Voice—We've waited long enough already.

Anothers—Put him down—shut up.

Mr. Shith continued, and said he was sorry to see any such apparent violence manifested by workingmen. He wished to see all procure work, but hoped none would violate the law. The naturalized citizens took an oath to defend the constitution and to support the laws of the United States, and he asked them not to perjure them selves. If they were going to commit violence, he would not be with them any longer, otherwise he would continue with them.

Mr. Bowiss—We will go to the Merchants Exchange and ask the bears to give gold for notes, and tell them that we shall and must have labor.

The assemblage then formed into line, and marched down the avenue into the Bowery, and thence to Centre street, through Chatham and William into Wall, where the money traders were taken by surprise. Arriving at THE MERCHANDS EXCANORS.

The leaders of the meeting mounted the steps of the building, the crowd meanwhile totally blockading the street, and rendering it impassable for vehicles.

Mr. Bowiss, holding in his hand a scroll or stave draped in crape, having placed himself in an attitude for speaking to the rowd. Proceeded substantially as follows—

ing, the crowd meanwaite totaly occasing the street, and rendering it impassable for vehicles.

Mr. Bowriss, holding in his hand a scroll or stave draped in crape, having placed himself in an attitude for speaking to the crowd, proceeded substantially as follows:—We have not come to disturb the public peace, but we are here to show that we are oppressed, and that work is all we ask for, without which we must starve. We might gather a multitude of unemployed men who have aided in building up the rich who live in splendor, while the poor are allowed to suffer for want of the necessaries of life. (Cheers.) We see in our daily press that we have asked work of our Common Council, who are our servants, and in duty bound to protect us, or be cast from office and be made as poor as we are ourselves. (Cheers.) We are not going to be gadily; we shall give them no rest till they relieve us. We don't speak of bloodshed. Our principal motio is, "Law, love and liberty." The sword we fear not, but hunger we dread. Better, then, we should die by the sword than disgrace the republic by dying of want and hunger. We are satisfied to fight for our flag, but the bears of Wall street must come forward and relieve our wants. The speaker said he had always considered himself a man of honor, and must he come down to the level of a street beggar in this republican country? There, said he, pointing to the different banking offices, lay twentry millions of gold, and we must starve but let this money go into circulation, and our employers will at once set us to work. Politicians look to themselves. They never seek an office without having a certainty of becoming rich through?, said then turn round and trample the poor workingmen under food, and leave us to starve for want of work. There is our motto:—"We want work," but the rich, preferring rather to sit down to the good dimers, leave us without even a loaf of bread for ourselves or our children. I say to the baronet there are shonest, hardworking men here to-day, who have labored and buil

when they are in need.

At this stage of the proceedings policeman No. 56 and one or two other officers made their way into the crowd and seized hold of the small banner, and attempted to wrest it from the hands of the person who held it. In this, however, he was defeated, by the rush of the crowd to the rescue, amid cries of "Kill the bloody rascals!"

Counter criss—"No, no, no, keep the peace."

Renewed crise—"Kill the bloody rascals!"

Counter criss—"No. Den't make asses of yourselves here. Keep the peace, or you will be shot like dogs."

SUGGESTIONS AND REMARKS.

During the time the growd remained in Wall street, re-

marks like the following were heard from the passers by

are the spirits evolved by his 50:000 premised barrels of flour.

Another Tatker—The oily has institutions of its own to feed at the public expense every hungry and suffering man in it, whether foreigner or American. If it cannot give them work, it gives them free, and for nothing, bread, soop and meat—house, home and bed. Our taxes are eight millions of dollars for these and like things.

YET ANOTHER TATKET—The private charitable contributions of the fit for influence and millions. There is a home send at maximum to every soly. No man need starve here the private charitable contributions of the hungry of the will have been to the private charitable as a home send at maximum to every home. Where the private charitable are every soly. The private charitable is a such things in Paris, in the last century and in 1848, were the premonitory symptoms of the horrible bloodshed that followed.

premonitory symptoms of the horrible bloodshed that followed.

IN THE PARE.

The procession having formed again, marched to the Park, when Mr. Bowles again addressed the crowd, and after rebuking the officers for having interfered with them, he proceeded to say he hoped peace would be maintained. He was for doing every thing honorable, but work they must and should have, if they made the Mayor give it to them. He insisted that the Mayor was their friend, and hoped three cheers would be given for himgresponded to by hearty cheers.) He said he had wished them to come to the City Halt, principally for the purpose of cheering their noble Mayor. (Three more cheers). After some further remarks the speaker gave way to Mr. Smith, who spoke for some time, and concluded by reading the following resolution, which had been drawn up by their committee for their adoption:

Resolved, That landfords can do much to alleviate the present and prospective distress among the mechanics and laboring classes, by a course of blorning that for bearance towards their tenants. The mass of laboring men hire premises by the month, and rents become due every day in the year, payable in advance. To eject a family at this season for non-payment of advance rent, would be unwarrantable and cruel, and justly deserving of the severest reprehension and scorn of all good men.

nen.
This resolution was received with shouts of applause This resolution was received with shouts of applause from the multitude.

At this stage the Committee on Address and Resolutions, who had waited on the Mayor, returned and reported that he had told them that the Central Park would be commenced on Monday, and that one thousand men would be employed at it. He also told them that if the working classes would behave themselves quietly he would be able to do much more for them. When this was announced to the crowd from the steps of the City Hall, there was no end to the cheering that followed for the Mayor. This was succeeded by additional speeches from those who had addressed the meeting in Tompkins square, and other workmen, after which the muititude quietly dispersed.

DELEGATES FROM THE SEVENTEENTH WARD WAIT After the mass meeting had dispersed, three delegates

from the working classes in the Seventeenth ward waited on Mayor Wood in his office, for the purpose of laying be-fore him the condition of the people in that locality, and beseeching him to do what would be in his power for them. The following is the conversation that occurred on that corasion. that occasion.

DELEGATES—We come, your Honor, as delegates from
the Seventeenth ward, to speak on behalf of the working
classes in that locality.

Mayor—What is the business that you want to lay be-

Classes in that locality.

Mayors—What is the business that you want to lay before me?

DRIBGATES—We want to know if there is any means by which we may obtain employment, for our families are starving at the present time.

Mayors—I am doing ail I can for the working classes, but if they don't conduct themselves more peaceably than they did to-day, by shouting and calling on the merchants in Wall street for work, I will have it in my power to do nothing whatever for them. I can do no more than I am doing at present, for I am waiting to receive an account of the proceedings of the Beard of Councilmen, who have been engaged in considering the subject of work during the winter; but the workmen should not be coming down town and making noise, and marching in procession as they have been doing for some days, and especially to-day.

DELEGATES—We have no provisions at present, and what are we to do? Many will be almost starved to death before Monday if there is nothing done towards relief by that time. Matters will be worse than ever they were in 1857, for the people will be perishing; and we cannot say whether the people can refrain from open violence longer than that time.

Mayor—I wish you all to be quiet, for otherwise there

han that time.

Mayor—I wish you all to be quiet, for otherwise there

may be nothing done.

DELECATES—We will exert ourselves to keep the people quiet.

MAYOR—I feel very glad to hear you say that you will exert yourselves to keep the people quiet, and I will feel very much obliged by your keeping that promise.

Fight Among the 'Longshoremen of New

Quite an animated fight took, place yesterday afternoon upon the Long Dock, at Jersey City, between a party of New upon the Long Bock, at Jersey City, between a party of New York and New Jersey longshoremen, growing out of a jealousy caused by the New York men going there to execute a job of work. Three men from New York were engaged in discharging a schooner of a load of grain for Mayor westcott's brewery, and this fact coming to the knowledge of the Jersey City longshoremen, they mustered a go party and went to the dock yesterday morning for the purpose of driving the men away, assuming that New York men had no right to come over there for work, when there was so little to be done at best. Arriving at the dock they inaugurated a quarrel, when Mayor Westcott made his appearance, and by persuasion and a gift of two dollars, succeeded in getting them to leaves—but only to return. After having invested the Mayor's contribution in bad liquor, they came back and renewed their command to the men to quit the work. This not being complied with, a fight ensued, in which the New York men were severely beaten and driven from the schooner. The Jersey City police were notified of the afray, and upon their going to the dock the assaulting party fled. The officers, however, succeeded in arresting one of the ring-leaders, an Irishman, mamed Michael Cogrove, who was taken before Recorder Bedford and committed to the city prison for examination.

The Armed Protectors of the Poor.

[From the Philadelphia Builetin, Nov. 6.]

About half-past ten o'clock this morning Third street, below chestnut, was startled from its prepriety by the appearance of a party of men and boys bearing a banner and carrying guas. The party were unmatakeably Hibernian, and they were the rough dresses of laborera. First came a fellow mounted upon a huge shaggy horse, which looked as though he might have gone through all sorts of hard service until he was even past doing duty in an oyster cart, the very last employment of broken down and used up horsefiesh. Like the famous steed stridden by Petruchio when going to claim his street his the defining was "hipped with an old mothy saddle, the stirrups of no kindred; besides possessed with the glanders and like to mose in the claim; troubled with the largers, begnavn with the bots, swayed in the back and shoulder shotten; ne'er legged before, and with a half-checked bit and a head stall of sheep's leather, which, being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst and now repaired with knots; one girth isk times pieced."

Immediately after the horseman came a man bearing a white mushib anner stretched upon a wooden frame, and having upon it the following inscription—

white mustin banner stretched upon a wooden frame, and having upon it the following inscription—

WE WILL PROTECT THE FOOR.

Upon the top of the banner a large loaf of bread was stuck. Seven men, each armed with an old fowling piece, followed the banner, marching in single file.

It seems that the self-styled Protectors of the Poor marched up Sixth street and along Chestant to Third, before making their appearance in front of the Bulletin office. Chief Buggles ordered Sergeant Carson and a party of seven men to intercept the party and escort them to the Central station. The "Protectors" turned into Walnut street from Third, where they were pounced upon, and all were captured with the exception of the solitary horseman, who succeeded in making his escape. The reader must not understand, however, that the fact of the leader being mounted enabled him to escape. He was not feet enough to attempt getting off with the spavined beast he bestrode, so he get off the animal, and then got off himself, leaving his Bucophalus in the hands of Sergeant Carson's party.

The "Protectors" were marched to the Central station at Fifth and Chestant streets, followed by an immense crewd. Old Woodley was sent to a neighboring stable; the guns were stacked in the turnkey's room, and the "Protectors" were placed in the cells of the lock-up to chew the cud of reflection, and to think over the termination of their "inglorious first essay in war." They had a hearing before Alderman Enue, this afternoon, at one o'clock.

They gave the names of John Douglas, John Gaharer, John McLaughlin, John Reed, Wim. Byished and Robert Tayler. The prisoners stated that they belong in the eighborhood of Thirteenth and Federal streets. Several efficers were examined and testified to the facts of the arrest.

Pouglass, who acted as spokesman for the party, when asked for the reason for thus misbehaving himself, said he was not aware he had misbehaved, he had no intention of doing harm. They had made up the demonstration among themselves for pastime. He did

THE MAILS OF THE CANADA.

THE MONEY PANIC IN EUROPE. THE BANK PRESSURE IN ENGLAND. MOVEMENT OF SPECIE ON THE CONTINENT.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN SPECULATOR IN PARIS. The mails of the Canada reached this city from Bostor

ast evening. Our flies do not contain any news in addition to that which reached us by telegraph from Halifax. We publish the latest reports of the progress of the

crisis in the money markets of Europe. The London Times, of October 23, in its city article re-

marks:

Anether touch of enlightenment on the accommodation bill system was given to the public yesterday in the Hankruptcy Court. Messrs. Sadgrove & Ragg, upholsterers of Finsbury, came up for their certificate. Their transactions had been extensive amounting in least than three years to little short of \$200,000, and, their original capital having been below \$2,000, they had supplied their wants by the wholesale creation of bills, for which they obtained discount from some of those gentlemen in the metropolis who, without any ostensible occupation, employ their means in giving encouragement to traders of this description. Mr. Ragg appears, in addition to his manufactory of fictitious paper, to have kept a manufactory of future candidates for the huiks. His skill in manufacturing that which some of the Birmingham currency writers would call money, or its equivalent, was unbestating, and, although there was scarcely an at-His skill in manufacturing that which some of the Bir ham currency writers would call money, or its equivas unbresitating, and, although there was scarcely tempt to conceal the character of his paper, his intwas such even on the suspicious minds of capitalist two of the fraternity—a Mr. John More and a Mr. Ste—had been accustomed for years to negotiate his without question, as genuine trade bills, at a disco 10 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKETS IN EUROPE.

The Effect of the Increased Rate of Interest—Failures in Europe—Export of Hullion.

[From the London Times, (Cty Article.) Oct. 22]
The funds show undiminished firmness, and, although the highest quotation reached during the day has not been maintained, the market closes at an advance of an eighth as compared with yesterday. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 83% to ½, opened at 85% to ½, and were firm at that improvement for some time. Bet, although the public continued to buy largely, the rise led to some speculative realizations, and a reaction took place to some speculative realizations, and a reaction took place to some speculative realizations, and a reaction took place to some speculative realizations, and a reaction took place to some speculative realizations, and a reaction took place to some speculative realizations, and a feather they touched 39, and closed at 88%. Bank stock was quoted 212 to 214; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 15s. to 10s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange money is still in good supply for loans on government securities at from 5 to 5½ per cent, although it is believed several considerable sums have been taken out on stock temporarily delivered for the purpose, and which will ultimately have to be replaced—a circumstance favorable to the prespects of the market. At the Bank of England to-day, and out of doors, there was an absence of pressure.

Foreign stocks have been firm, with limited business.

purpose, and which will ultimately have to be replaced—a circumstance favorable to the prospects of the market. At the Bank of England to day, and out of doors, there was an absence of pressure.

Foreign stocks have been firm, with limited business.

The final prices of the French Three per cours on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 75c. for money, and 66f. 70c. for the end of the month, showing a dull market, but no material alteration. At Vienna there has been a renewed bendency to depression.

The Phosnician has arrived from Australia with 10,000 sovereigns and 77 onnees of gold.

The advance in the bank rate to 8 per cent seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York. The Arago, from Southempton to day, has taken out £30,000 from France, but only £7,500 from England, while the total by the City of Baltimore from Liverpool is only £8, 200. It was intended to zend £20,000 by the benefit of becomitermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American exchanges.

The India Company have given notice to day of a further rise of 4 per cent in their rate for bills on India. On Bengal and Madras it will now be 2s, 2d., and on Bombay 2s, 23/4. This will meet the recent movements of the bank, and totally preclude all applications, the object of the company being evidently to avoid trenching in any way upon the financial resources of the local government. The measure will not produce any new effect of a serious kind on this side, the amounts lately drawn by the India house under the previous rates having been comparatively insignificant.

The bar silver brought by the last West India packet has been sold at 613/4, showing no alteration.

The Paris letters to-day state that at Angers a receivergeneral of taxes has supended through Bourse speculations, with a defect in this decounte of £400,000.

The railway market opened booyantly, but after official hours were railer fatter. There was no variation in other Canadian descriptions or in fas

provenent be London Times (City Article) Oct. 283.

The funds continue to exhibit great steadiness, and seem likely to remain without much further atteration till the end of the week, when freah news may be looked for both from the United States and Intilla. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 8815, a 887, opened at 887, a 887, and experienced various minor ductations are stated as a seed of the continues of the public. As the amounts available from the dividends have now mostly been employed, these investments must be expected to diminish, but purchasees to day still preparated upon bailines. Confidence was supported by the mailness of the gold remitiance by the stemestry seed of the gold of the